# THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY AUGUST 15, 1865. NO. 69



**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.**

One paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

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No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.


## A PROCLAMATION BY
## WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
### PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

**To the People of North Carolina.**

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

**The county of Caldwell will choose one member.**

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

*Second*—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

*Third*—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

*Fourth*—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

*Fifth*—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

*Sixth*—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

*Seventh*—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

*Eighth*—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not henceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: Provided, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 20th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 9th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

# THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 15, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR.


### Qualifications for Voters.

The qualification for voters are that all paroled men of the Confederate army and navy, under and including the rank of Colonel, in the one and under and including the rank of Lieutenant in the other, shall be permitted to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteeen excluded classes in the President's Amnesty Proclamation; also, that they exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty oath signed by himself, and certified to by at least two justices of the Peace, and furthermore that they be citizens, as required by the laws in force preceeding May 20th, 1861, except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required

### The Coming Election.

The election for delegates to the State Convention will be held on the 21st proxmo and as its results will affect the people of the State to a great degree for all time to come we think that it is a matter that demands serious attention. The Governor has in his proclamation, which will be found on our first page, prescribed the qualifications for voters. We have daily at our editorial head published these qualifications and will continue to do so until the day of the election for a great many people are not public spirited enough to take a paper and in spite of the publicity which we cheerfully give its provisions, many a citizen will present themselves to vote at the polls without having complied with one or more provisions of the law. It shall not be our fault that the people do not become acquainted with the proclamation of our worthy Governor, and no vote shall be lost to the State from any fault of ours.

First, every man must have taken the oath of allegiance—*signed by himself and witnessed by at least two Justices of the Peace.*

Secondly, he must be a citizen in accordance with the laws prescribing the qualification for citizenship just previous to May, 1861. There are but few ostracized by the law, and they are those who come under the exceptional classes named in the Presidents Amnesty Proclamation. The great mass of the people are re-enfranchised and it becomes us all under the importance of the coming election to qualify ourselves and then exercise the right conferred upon us. We cannot understand how any one can refuse to take the oath now. Honor itself commands them to do it, for a man owes allegiance to the laws under which he lives, and whether he takes the oath or not, his fealty is due and the moral obligation is as great as if he took that oath. A violation of those laws is as punishable as if it was accompanied with a violation of an oath taken to support those laws. Besides soldiers of Lee who fought all they could and to the last gasp, in a cause that they believed honest and just, know full well how much honor there is in submitting gracefully and kindly to defeat. When our columns were dashed back from Gettysburg did any one of you repine. When General Lee surrendered the sword to Grant, was not the humiliation of the spectacle lost in the sublimity of the heroic fortitude in reverse displayed by Gen. Lee and the no less heroic magnanimity displayed by Gen. Grant. The one was an example to us in the promptitude of his submission, as the other was an example to the men of the North of magnanimity, in the hour of crowning triumph and glory. These two men were both great in their way, for he who conquereth his own spirit is greater than he who taketh a city.

The Government, thro[ugh] Governor Holden ake of us no impo[ssi]bilities, It does not ask us to brand [our] unhappy cause with infamy, or to [look] upon the graves of our illustrious de[ad], it does not ask you to unman yourse[lves] and to discredit all that you have [believed] true and honest, it simply aks [that] you return to your allegiance t[o] your country, and that you give ev[idence] of your returning allegiance by t[aking] the oath. That done rebellion is [con]doned and you are once more a citi[zen]. The government forgets that you [ever] was a rebel, and restores you to [your] full dignity of an American citizen. [It] is your plain duty to take this oath. M[any] of our best citizens have done so. [The] Generals whom we have followe[d] through so many a weary mile and [many] so many a fierce battle have done so and it gives evidence of a captious spiri[t] to hold back now in doing that which h[onor], interest and the welfare of your Sta[te] so eminently demands.

The next duty of every citizen, after having cleansed his skirts is to exercise the privileges conferred upon him by the Governor's proclamation. That is to vote—and what is more in view of the importance of the coming election, to vote for good men and true. Not agitationists or vain dreamers, but sensible practical men. Men who will turn all their efforts and talents towards the great doctrine of pacification and reconciliation. The question of slavery is no a question before the convention, that question is stettled forever, but important laws are to be enacted regulating the status of the negro, and agitationists or extremists might probably throw this as a firebrand among the people until it could be kindled into a flame that would by its deadly heat shrivel up the opening bud of peace, and materially retard the old North State on its march towards regaining its civil rights, and the proud position as one of the States of the Union that it held before the year 1861. We should send wise, patriotic men, men with enlarged views and comprehensive understanding, those who have honestly at heart the interests of the people, and the State. This county selects two members of the convention, and we have a number of men in our midst both capable and honest, from whom we can select our delegates. All that is required of us in the selection is that we select two gentlemen loyal in spirit. It makes no difference how they have been heretofore, if they do not come under the exceptional classes, and if they are qualified as electors, they are qualified to be elected. The people certainly without agitation can select from their midst their delegates, and we are satisfied from the developments before us that our county will be represented by those who will in the convention reflect honor upon their constituency. Men of Rowan, qualify yourselves for voting, and vote on the 21st of September next. Let us get back to civil government, and the enjoyment of our civil rights, as speedily as possible. How happy we will all be when there shall be no necessity of an armed soldier throughout the whole length and breadth of our land save on the frontiers to keep off the Indians, or upon the Rio Grande in the paths rendered classical by the footsteps of General Zachary Taylor and his men.

A GOOD JOKE—VANCE AND HOLDEN.—It is said that during Ex-Governor Vance's imprisonment, in Fort Lafayette, he was visited among others by a Federal officer, who in conversation asked him among other questions,

"What are you here for?"

"For debt," responded the former.

"Impossible," continued the latter, "for the government could not imprison you on such a plea."

"It is nevertheless true," rejoined the Ex Governor, "Holden promised the 'last man and the last dollar,' I went his security, and he did not comply with his contract—so I am here in durance vile."

The witticism provoked general laughter, and what is better—like a sensible man that he is—Governor Holden enjoyed the joke heartily when related to him by some friend.

We publish the subjoined, by request, and in so doing, we wish it distinctly understood that it does not bind us to the support of the gentlemen named. We shall have more to say hereafter, In the interim we shall reserve the privilege to make our own selection:

*Editor Daily Banner:*—The election of delegates to represent this county in the ensuing convention will soon come off, and it is very important that we be represented by our best and truest men. I would therefore, suggest the names of the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden and Moses L. Holmes Esq., to fill that important position.

ONE OF 'EM.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A Washington Dispatch says that imposing effort is being put forth to secure the influence of Lieut. Gen Grant, in behalf of the pardon by President Johnson, of a number of General Officers of the late confederate army, with every probability of success, as the distinguished military chief is known to favor a general policy as promises the earliest pacification.

The new Board of Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad met in Raleigh on the 10th inst, when R. W. Lassiter was elected President, and Albert Johnson, Superintendent. Mr. Johnson was on the road twenty years.

W. F. Vass, was re-elected Treasurer.

T. J. Holt was chosen for the Road Master and Architect.

General Breckinridge has arrived in Southampton, England.

The Sheriff of Charleston lately demanded the surrender of Charleston jail from Gen. Bennett who refused, saying that South Carolina was still under martial law and he would deliver no property until ordered by his superior officer to do so.

The colored people of Tennessee have held a convention at Nashville to take measures to secure the elective franchise.

General Rosseau has been elected to Congress from the Louisville district.

Crime seems to rage throughout the North. The most horrible crimes are daily recorded in the papers, and we could fill daily our limited space with accounts of them.

A military commission has again been convened at the old Capitol, Washington, for the trial of offenders.

The Nashville Gazette speaks in the highest terms of the modest, gentlemanly conduct of the paroled Confederate soldiers there.

The distinguished citizen of Loudon county, John Janney, Esq., is named for Congress.

Edward J. Boyce, a colored barber twenty years ago, in Terra Haute, Ind., has been appointed Chief Justice of Liberia.

We are glad to learn that the three candidates for the British Parliament at the late election who ran on Temperance principles were all defeated.

The Mobile papers blister their city all over with shame and infamy when they tell us of the condition and neglect of many returned paroled prisoners who, naked and half starved, roam round without friend or home. The curse of Sodom and Gomarrah will certainly fall upon the city that thus deserts its friendless soldiers.

The proceedings under the confiscation law are still being continued in Richmond, Petersburg and other portions of the State of Virginia.

It is rumored that Mr. Seward will leave the cabinet shortly and be succeeded by Hon. Preston King.

There has been over twenty thousand arrests for crime in New York the past three months.

Rear Admiral Dahlgreen, fifty-five years old was married in New York on the 2d inst. to Mrs. Goodard daughter of the late Samuel Vinton of Ohio. The bride was twenty-five years his junior.

The young Duchess d' Alcadia was burnt to death at the baths of Lucca lately.

Cortance Kent plead guilty of the murder of her little brother at her trial on the 21st ult., in England and was sentenced to be hung.

Over one hundred persons have been indicted for treason &c. in Roane county, West Va.

Nine million dollars worth of cotton arrived at New York in July.

There were two hundred and eight marriage licenses issued in Washington in one week.

The United States Military force at Savannah has been disbanded, and an organization of armed patrols substituted. The provost courts have been abolished.

Brevet Major John T. Clements, C. S., has been mustered out of the United States service, and has been appointed Pension Agent for North Missouri.

One or two of the French Ministers have spoken of their determination to resign if the French troops are not all recalled from Mexico within two months.

A guerrilla, just hung in Kentucky, was the only son of an aged widow, who had a daughter poisoned by a negro, a son killed by an assassin, and another lost in the rebel army.

A New York "Jenkins" goes off the handle in describing the dresses of the ladies who were present at the recent grand ball given to Gen. Grant at Saratoga. By way of a "specimen brick," "Miss Y——, of New York, in white tulle, long train elaborately puffed and trimmed with scarlet silk, point lace shawl, coral and diamond ornaments."

The Russians are conscripting Poland at the rate of six and half men per 1,000.

The Japanese at Nagasaki view the railroad there with amazement.

Hayti has had eleven revolutions in six years. Its career is a dark one.

The drama of "Paradise Lost," is having a successful run in Paris.

One thousand five hundred and four national banks have been established in the country.

The amount of currency issued to National Banks during the week ending August 5th, was $4,600,110. Total issue, $165,794,460.

Among the applications for pardon lately is Brigadier General Peck, of the rebel army. Requisition for pardon were made out for 74 Virginians and 50 Georgians.

An old writer says, that to make an entirely beautiful woman, it would be necessary to take the head from Greece, the bust from Austria, the feet from Hindostan, the shoulders from Italy, the walk from Spain, and the complexion from England. At that rate she would be a mosaic, and the man who married her might well be said to have "taken up a collection."

By the recent completion of the line between Pine Bluffs and Camden, Ark., telegraphic communication is opened to Galveston, Texas, via Shreveport. The Marshal and Houston line, now in course of construction in Western Texas, will soon give the Washington authorities connection with San Antonia, Brownsville, and other points on the frontier.

Belle Boyd is described by a Bohemian as "scraggy, gabby young woman, whose book is more wanton than wanted."

The Secretary of war has telegraphed Gen. Sheridan to muster out of service all the artillery, infantry, and cavalry that he can dispense with in his Division.

The United States Consul General at Alexandria, Egypt, reports that there were one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five deaths from Asiatic cholera in twenty days of June and July, and that over thirty thousand citizens of Alexandria had fled from the city at the approach of the terrible malady. From the interior the most distressing reports prevailed.

A ruffian enticed a sailor home with him at Cairo, Ill., stabbed him four times, cut his throat, and threw his body into the river. A woman saw all this.

# LOCAL.

### Military Changes.

Col. C. S. Parrish, 130th Indiana, has assumed command here, in place of Gen. Schofield, with headquarters at the same place, the residece of Mr. Blackmar.—General Kilpatrick, commanding the District of West North Carolina, has established his headquarters at Lexington instead of here as was first announced in the order establishing the District. Col. Parrish has already evinced a liberal spirit and we hope he will continue to command here just so long as the authorities deem it necessary to retain troops at this point. The Colonel will pardon us when we relate the following incident that occurred in our presence yesterday:—The widow of a Confederate soldier presented herself with her children in the room where we were sitting; She applied for commissary supplies, and stated she had no bread, and that she was entirely destitute of provisions of any sort. The soldier spoke for a moment, when he said I cannot issue to you what you apply for, because it belongs to the government; but the charitable highminded gentleman acted, as he stepped towards her and slipped into her hand the greenback currency of the land. "He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

### County Court Proceedings.

In pursuance of the Governor's proclamation the Justices met on yesterday at the Court House. They re-appointed the Inspectors of elections appointed last week except at Gold Hill. Thomas W. Haynes, Esq., appointed justice, vice Reuben J. Holms, Esq.

The following Justices were appointed to administer the Amnesty oath to enable persons to vote at the coming election:—

*Salisbury.*—John M. Coffin, Samuel H. Wiley, A. J. Mock and Dr. I. W. Jones.

*Harkey's.*—George M. Barnhardt, Paul A. Sifford.

*Mt. Ulla.*—John K. Graham, William P. Graham.

*Atwell's.*—Wm. B. Atwell, John K. Graham.

*Gold Hill.*—Thomas W. Haynes, Reuben J. Holmes.

*Morgan's*—Issac M. Shaver, Henry Barringer.

*Litaker's.*—M. S. McKenzie, William F. Walton.

*Neely's Mill.*—John D. Johnston, Thomas Barber.

These gentlemen will notify the citizens of their precincts when they will meet them to administer the oath.

### General Court Martial.

*Friday* 11.—Private Elam H. Harris, Co. C, 130th Ind., was tried on the charge of larceny

*Saturday.*—Jacob Kist, Co. G., 129th Ind., on the charge of "absence without leave."

### PICNIC.

Webster says that *Picnic* means, originally, an entertainment, at which each person contributed some dish or article for the general table. The term is now applied to an entertainment carried with them by a party on an excursion of pleasure into the country, and also with the party itself. We have had several of these sort of things lately and have enjoyed ourselves. We have seen the woods lit up with the light of lustrous eyes, and queenly women, beautiful as a dream of poesy, have flitted like Dryades before our enraptured imagination. We will have another Picnic before long.

### New Advertisements.

School books—Messrs. Sterling, Campbell & Albrighte's entire series of excellent school books, for sale at the BANNER office.

Bacon & Corn wanted—Mr. T. J. Foster.

McCubbins, Foster & Co., have opened a store at Murphy & Co's old stand, and intend to keep on hand a general assortment of goods direct from New York.

Land for sale—Mrs. Mary M. James.

We would also call attention to the reading matter and advertisements on the forth page.

### Bar Rooms.

"Ye lovers of ye ardent" will be glad to learn that by order from high authority two gentlemen of the city are authorized to open bar-rooms. It is unnecessary for us to particularize names and localities, "ye lovers of ye ardent" will find their blessed haven.

### Yesterday.

Yesterday was very warm and sultry and we generally suffered much with the heat. If Cæsar had been called upon to appoint a delegate to this weather he would certainly have appointed one "of the lean and hungry kind."


## SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar &c, for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

## Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash*.

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins, Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER
Purchasing Agent.

Salisbury, August 12, 1865. 1m-65

### McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.

Aug. 12 1865.

## 20 ACRES of LAND NEAR TOWN

TO BE SOLD ON THE 21st AUG. INST.

I will sell at public sale on the premises, Aug. 21st, the valuable property on which I reside, comprising 20 acres of land, dwelling house, kitchen and other building.

Also, her household and kitchen furniture, some farming tools, an excellent Wheat Fan, one-horse wagon, &c. &c.

☞ Terms of sale cash.

MARY M. JAMES.

Aug. 14, 1865. 4t.


## CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS,
August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6.25 p. m. Sunday August 13th 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

| MAIL. | GOING WEST | ACCOMODATION. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Raleigh | 7.40 p. m | Leave Raleigh 8.00 a. m |
| " Gre'nsb'ro | 2.17 a m | " Gre'nsb'ro 12.50 p m |
| " Salisbury | 6.45 " | " Salisbury 5.00. " |
| Arrive Charlotte | 10.10 " | Arrive Charlotte 7.00. " |

GOING EAST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte | 3.00 p m | Leave Charlotte | 5.25 a m |
| " Salisbury | 6.25 " | " Salisbury | 9.00 " |
| " Gre'nsb'ro | 10.15 " | " Gre'nsb'ro | 1.05 p m |
| Arrive Raleigh | 4.30 a m | Arrive Raleigh | 7.30 " |

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 a. m stopping at Shops over night

The mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES.
Eeng. & Sup't.

(tf-67)


## HOPKINS & CO.,

HOPKINS, HULL & ATCHISON,
Importers and Dealers In
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
NO. 258 BALTIMORE St.
Oposite Hanover St.
Baltimore.

ASK their old friends and Merchants generally to call and examine their stock.

July 9, 1865. 1mpd-64

### The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by
MOSES A. SMITH
Salisbury, July 1, 1865. tf-42

## A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE PRIVATELY MY house and lot, in the North Ward, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. The dwelling house contains eight rooms with all necessary out buildings.

Apply to

A. MYERS.

Salisbury, August 7, 1865. 6t-63

## NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

*The Great Invention of the Age in*

## HOOP SKIRTS.

W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY,

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59—dtf

## WALTON HOUSE,

### MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

### FOR SALE.

A NORTHERN BUILT Rockaway and Harness, $100 cash; can be seen at Mr. Wm. H. Smith's shop. Mr. Smith will show it and receive the money.

Salisbury, August 9, 1865. 3tpd-65

## SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright,

PUBLISHERRS,

*And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,*

*QUEENSBORO, N. C.,*

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammers; also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by pubishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above.

## FOR RENT OR LEASE.

A FARM of 425 acres—near Salisbury—good land—fine water—excellent houses—productive meadows and fair fences. Apply to

T. G. HAUGHTON.

Salisbury, August 9, 1865. 1m-65

## "MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

### New Goods, New Goods.

I HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM THE EAST bringing with me a Stock of

*Dry Goods,*
*Hats and Caps,*
*Shoes and Gaiters.*

AND also a great variety of ladie's and gentlemen's wearing apparel,

*Handkerchiefs,*
*Gloves,*
*Linens,*
*Domestics,*

And other articles for use and ornament. They were all selected by my-self. Daily expected a general variety of

*Hardware,*
*Cutlery,*
*Crockery and*
*Groceries.*

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8, 1865. tf-63

## CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of September.

THE PRICE of BOARD will be $15,00 per month. The price of Tuition will be at the rate of $30,00 per Session of 20 week.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French and Drawing.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and, also, a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The greatest possible indulgence will be given to patrons.

Address J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Statesville, N. C

Salisbury July 24, pd—1m-61

## SPOTWOOD HOTEL,

### CORNER OF 8th And MAIN STS., Richmond, Va.

THE PROPRIETORS TAKE PLEASURE IN making known to the public, through the press, that all military restriction in regard to persons belonging to the Confederate service, from stopping at this Hotel has been removed.

The Proprietors will be pleased to welcome all and refurnished the entire house, assures the public that the accommodations are second to none found in any Frst Class House, North or South.

CORKERY & MILLWARD.
Proprietors.

August 7, 1865. 2wks-62.

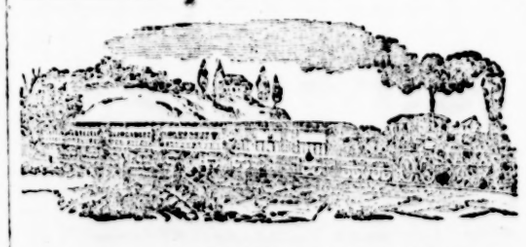
## MICHAEL BROWN

### COMMISSION MERCHANT AND Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8. 9, 10, 11 & 12.
Brown and Bleached shirting.
Calicoes.
Linen, silk, & Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Shoes, Ladie's & Gents.
Hosiery,
Hats Black & Drab.
Suspenders.
Irish Linen.
Shirt Collars & Bosoms.
Coats Spool Thread
Flax do.
Buttons assorted.
Hoop Skirts.
Black Braid
Iron.
Nails.
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars
Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c. &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63—

## WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R.,

STATESVILLE, N. C., July 28, 1865.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the town of Newton, on Thursday the 31st day of August next

All Stockholders, unless belonging to the "excepted classes," who take the amnesty oath required by the President of the United States, can vote and take part in the meeting. R. F. SIMONTON,
Secretary and Treasury.

July 31, 1865-30t-63

**Gen. Lee, During the Petersburg Battle.**

A correspondent of the WORLD writes as follows:

Soon after sunrise on the 2nd of April, the Federal columns, in heavy mass, advanced from the outer line of works, which they had carried at day-break, to attack Gen, Lee in his inner intrenchments near Petersburg. When the present writer reached the vicinity of army headquarters, on the Cox road, west of the city, a Federal column was rapidly advancing to charge a battery posted in the open field to the right of the house, and at that time firing rapidly. General Lee was in the lawn in front o. his headquarters, looking through his glass a. the column as it moved at a double quick acros the field, and knowing the terrible significance of the advantage which the Federal troops had gained, I looked at the General to ascertain, if possible, what he thought of it. He never appeared more calm; and if the affair had been a review, he could not have exhibited less emotion of any description. In full uniform, with his gold-hilted sword, and perfectly quiet look, he appeared to be witnessing, with simple curiosity, some military parade.

The movement of the Federal column became more rapid, and the battery was soon charged; but it succeeded in galloping off under a heavy fire of musketry. The column then pressed on, and the Federal artillery opened a heavy fire on the hill, before which the Southern guns—there was no infantry—withdrew. Gen Lee retired slowly with his artillery, riding his well known iron gray, and one person, at least, in the company forgot the shells and sharpshooters looking at the superb old cavalier, erect as an arrow, and as calm as a May morning.—when he said to an officer near, "This is a bad business, colonel," there was no excitement in his voice, or, indeed, in his grave and courteous tones. A slight flush came to his face, however, a moment afterwards. A shell from the Federal batteries, fired at the group, burst almost upon him, killing a horse near by, and cutting his bridle reins. This brought a decided expression of "fight" to the old soldier's face, and he probably felt as he did in Culpepper when the disaster of Rappahannock bridge occurred—when he muttered, General Stewart told me, "I should now like to go into a charge."

The demeanor of public men on great occasions is legitimate matter for history. General Lee's personal bearing upon this critical occasion, when he saw himself about to be subjected to the greatest humiliation to the pride of a soldier—capture—was admirably noble and serene. It was impossible not to be struck with the grandeur of his appearance—no other phrase descibes it, or to refrain from admiring the sat on his horse. With his calm and thoughtful eye, and perfect repose of manner visible in spite of the restive movements of his horse, frightened by the firing, it was hard to believe that he saw there no hope, and for himself would have cared little if one of the bullets singing around had found its mark in his breast.

Of General Lee's soldiership, the writer, who is announced as one of General Lee's staff, goes on to say:

If General Lee continued, of his own choice, to occupy a position at Petersburg from, as events soon showed, he could not extricate his army, it will go far to rob him of that renown which he had previously won.

Upon the obvious view of the situation, Gen. Lee, in February, issued orders for the removal of all the stores of the army to Danville. Government cotton and tobacco was hauled away from Petersburg; hundreds of the inhabitants left the place; all the surplus artillery was sent to Amelia Court-house, and even the reserve ordnance train of the army was ordered to the same point. Then suddenly, in the midst of all, the movement stopped. The authorities at Richmond had said, "hold your position." Lee countermanded his orders and awaited his fate.

I say *awaited his fate*, because I am perfectly well convinced that from that moment he regarded the event as a mere question of time.—Yet he determined to stand at bay, and fight to the last. The expected attack came. General Grant rapidly contracted his army (amounting, General Meade stated at Appomattox Court-House, to about one hundred and forty thousand men) on Lee's right, near Burgess' Mill; his most efficient corps of infantry and cavalry were thrown forward; and a desperate attack was made upon the Confederate works on White Oak road. A bloody repulse awaited the first assault, but the second was successful. At the same time the lines near Petersburg were broken by a great force, and the affair was decided. The Confederate army was cut in two; the enemy held the Southside railroad, intercepting the line of retreat; and what Lee's clear military judgment had foreseen, had come to pass. Between his forty thousand men or less, and Danville, were the one hundred and forty thousand men of Grant.

General Meade, it is said, expressed extreme astonishment to General Lee when informed of his small numbers, declaring that if General Grant had suspected this weakness, he would have long before broken through the Confederate lines, and this would have doubtless been done sooner, but that up to this time his adversary, by rapid movements of small force from point to point, and obstinate fighting, had invariably foiled him.

After describing the difficulties of swollen streams and broken down transportation which aided the energetic movements of General Grant in producing the final surrender, the writer speaks of another scene in the retreat in which General Lee appeared conspicuously:

In front of all was the still line of battle just placed by Lee, thrown in at the critical moment and most unexpectedly, and waiting calmly. General Lee had rushed his infantry over just at sunset, leading it in person, his face animated, and his eye brilliant with the soldier's spirit of "fight"—but his bearing unfigured as before.—An artist desiring to paint his picture, ought to have seen the old cavalier at this moment, sweeping on upon his large iron gray, whose mane & tail floated in the wind, carrying his field glass half raised in his right hand, with head erect, gestures animated, and in the whole face and form the expression of the hunter close upon his game. The line once interposed, he rode in the twilight among the disordered groups above mentioned, and the sight of him aroused a tumult. Fierce cries resounded on all sides, and with hands clenched violently and raised aloft, the men called on him to lead them against the enemy. "It's General Lee!", "Uncle Robert!" "Where's the man who wont follow Uncle Robert!" I heard on all sides—the swarthy faces, full of dirt and courage, lit up every instant by the glare of the Federal signals near. Altogether the scene was indescribable.

The end came at last. The great soldier had fought as long as he could, and done all in his power to extricate his army from a position in which it had been placed by no fault of his.—Now he did not hesitate in his course. At first he had recoiled from the idea of surrender when it was suggested to him by, I think, General Pendleton. This officer had informed him that his corps commanders were unanimously of opinion that surrender was inevitable; but he had exclaimed, greatly shocked, "Surrender! I have too many good fighting men for that!" Now the current had set too strongly against him, and he was forced to yield, and the army, with less than eight thousand muskets, a very short supply of ammunition, and almost nothing to eat, was surrendered.


## DENTISTRY.

## H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason.)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

## SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.,

GENERAL

## Commission Merchants,

*FOR THE SALE OF*

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. july 5-d6m

## NEW FANCY STORE

Main Street next to the

## HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS J. CARNCROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salisbury that she has opened a store as above, containing an assortment of Millinery and other goods. Parasols, Hats, Capes, Buttons, trimmings, head dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashions. 32 tf

## FRESH TURNIP SEED.

MR. PHILIP OWENS has left a few packages of TURNIP SEED, (sweet white flat) at our office for sale. Call and get some.

July 14, 1865. tf—53

*GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.*

The advertiser teaches the above and wishes to obtain employment in that way, any time after the middle of September next. Having no mail communication at Marion, N. C., where he is now engaged, any party in want of his services may address T. J. Meroney, Esq. Salisbury, who will exhibit testimonials and arrange terms.

GEORGE PADISON.

August 12th, '65. 6t-67

## THE NEW YORK NEWS

DAILY and WEEKLY.

*NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS,*

A GREAT

## FAMILY NEWSPAPER!!

BENJAMIN WOOD PROPRIETOR.

A Journal of Politics, Literature, Fashions, Market and Financial Reports, Interesting Miscellany, and New from all parts of the World! It contains more reading matter than any other

WEEKLY PAPER.

*NEW IMPROVEMENTS INTTODUCED.*

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☞ Payments Invariably in advance.

Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly News, sent free.

Address BENJ. WOOD.

Daily News Building, No. 19 City Hall Lquare New York City.

## GROCERIES &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends in Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has opened an establishment for the sale of

FLOUR, MEAL, BACON, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGABS, SHOES, FANCY SHIRTS, OSNABURGS,

and in fact every thing that is suitable to the wants of the people of Salisbury, and the counties surrounding,

## HE ALSO HAS

ON han a fine lot of writing paper, honey &c. &c.

ALL HE ASKS, is a trial, and he feels confident he will please. Call and see him two doors below Cowan's Brick Row.

THOSE having articles for sale, will call and he will exchange or buy any thing in the produce line.

J. M. ROARK.

Salisbury, July 1st, 1865. 1 mo.

## DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

*OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,*

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

**Professionally Engaged.**

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

## DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf.

## MALE SCHOOL.

I WILL OPEN A MALE SCHOOL, in Salisbury, on the first of August next. For terms and particulars, apply to—

LEONIDAS BROWN.

July 14, '65 1st Aug. -53

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

*HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S*

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

## JOB PRINTING,

## COURT BLANKS,

&c., &., &c.,

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his old friends and the public, that he has very nearly completed his repairs to the

## JOB DEPARTMENT

OF HIS

## PRINTING OFFICE

and is ready to execute *all orders* with which he may be favored.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS

*HANDBILLS, LABELS,*

TICKETS, COURT BLANKS

and all other kinds of Blanks and

JOB PRINTING,

will be done in the usual good style of the work entrusted to him.

## J. J. BRUNER.

June 15th, 1865.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

*SALISBURY, N. C.*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20

Newbern Times, copy 1-m.